# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ..... $15
" " " 3 " ..... 9
" " " 1 " ..... 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months ..... 10
" " 3 " ..... 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months ..... 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.


[For the Daily Confederate.

"But, hark, what notes of discord are these which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory—they are the notes of *John Hook*, hoarsely howling through the American camp, *beef! beef!! beef!!!*"

*Extract from Warts' life of Patrick Henry.*

If there is one name in the motley, contemptible, peace and re-union faction with which our glorious old mother, North Carolina, is cursed, which deserves pre-eminence on the roll of everlasting infamy, and eternal disgrace—to be cuffed, kicked and spit upon by the true and brave throughout all coming generations, it is the name of the *Honorable* (?) member of Congress from this State, who, a few days since, in the House of Representatives, in the pure broad light of day, in the presence of what should be the congregated wisdom and stern patriotism of the nation, introduced resolutions declaring that we ought either to submit to be turned over to the foe, bound with iron manacles, to be the bondmen of an unprincipled, malignant and accursed race; or to strike hands in amity and good fellowship with thieves, assassins and murderers, on the blood-soaked plains of our own territory, over the livid corpses of fathers, brothers and sons who yielded up their lives to gain freedom, and to sever the tie that bound us to the vilest of all God's creation.

What a spectacle is here presented to the world, by the words and actions of James T. Leach! Just as the glorious sun of victory shoots athwart the sulphurous cloud—canopy of the fields of the "Wilderness" and "Spotsylvania," when the electric flash fraught with the news of our signal success and the terrible slaughter of our invaders, and the comparatively small loss on our side, thrills with delight every heart, gushing out with thanks and gratitude to Almighty God, the giver of all victory, hark! what notes are these, like the ill-fated croakings of the raven, heard in the Confederate Capitol? It is the voice of James T. Leach—peace! peace! PEACE! Yes, cries the honorable gentleman, peace upon ANY terms short of subjugation, of course inclusive of his plan; for restoring peace upon terms short of passing under the Yankee yoke or subjugation, is reunion or re-construction, which every man (except the gentleman from Johnston,) with a capacity equal to a slobbering idiot, can see amounts to the turning loose amongst us of upwards of three millions of free negroes—the surrendering up of hundreds of the ablest and best men in the Confederate States into the hands of Arahhm Lincoln, to be hung as traitors and rebels for having dared to take up *arms* for, or hold civil offices under this Government.

That these results would follow, we know; for the acts of the abolition congress declare the first; and Lincoln's Proclamation tells us of the second. And does any sane man believe even this would be all? How long would it be before the North, with a numerical majority in congress, and an overwhelming burthen of debt, would confiscate and take from us every dollar that we possess, and our white men and women be left to beg and starve or earn a scanty subsistence by doing the most menial duty for a race of miscegenationists, free lovers and free negroes; and yet this is one of the schemes which *Jeemes* T. Leach, of Johnston, proposes, to bring about peace! It is no wonder that deep, burning blushes of shame mantles the cheek of every true son of North Carolina when he thinks of such an excrescence growing on the States' body polipolitic, and think that it is in vain that our Pender, and Pettigrew, Daniel, Christian, Williams and thousands of her other sons have braved and met death in the cause of freedom, and to preserve inviolate their altars and firesides from the foul, polluting tread of harpy-footed enemies. We are proud that we were born and reared in the Old North State, and we know that she needs no eulogy. We can point with pride to where the brave are battling for all that is dear to freemen; and in the fore-front where the tempest of death holds high carnivals, there we see her sons, and hear their ringing battle-cry, "victory or death." We know that at home every nerve and energy are strained to aid in achieving a glorious independence; and like a slow shower of fire, withering and blighting wherever it falls, comes the craven cry of "Peace," *almost upon any terms*, from one who claims to be the representative from a State who has poured out as much blood and treasure as any other, to achieve an honorable freedom. We trust there are not many Leaches in our borders. If there are, no arm of flush can save our beloved South from bitter degradation and infamy.

H.

Henderson, N. C.

[Correspondence of the Confederate.]

### A New Correspondent—A Pic-Nic—Col. G. N. Folk.

KINSTON, May 26, 1864.

I observe that you have already one correspondent of the Confederate at this place; but presuming upon the indulgence of your many readers, I have yielded to numerous solicitations to write something myself, occasionally, for its columns. So on introducing myself, I make all as grateful a bow as possible, and hope they will peruse my letters with as much interest as I shall take in writing them, and be to their "failings a little blind, and to their virtues a little kind."

Kinston has certainly been a lovely and delightful place in the days gone by. But the withering, blighting touch of war has swept over it, and you behold the traces whithersoever you turn here. But amid the evidences of devastation and ruin that this war has brought upon us, it is a very delightful and happy reflection, that it leaves the best affections and best virtues of the human breast unsullied and untrammeled. And we meet in this town some illustrations of this sustaining and consoling truth. I was particularly delighted by its manifestation at a very pleasant and agreeable pic-nic I had the honor of attending yesterday at the headquarters of Lieut. Col. Starr, commanding the artillery here. The occasion was graced by the wit, beauty, loveliness and virtue of this place and its vicinity. I was really surprised to find such a bevy of handsome young ladies as were present—and all so pleasant, so social and so kindly interesting. I think I may be safe in saying, that the day was very delightfully passed by all present—though rumor hath it that there were serious *casualties* on the occasion, which resulted from the conflict of bright eyes and sweet smiles, and gold lace and Confederate grey! I forbear furnishing you a *list* of the casualties for insertion in your columns, for the present; for more *sanguinary* lists are now filling the souls of friends and kindred, and lovers at home, with grief, desolation and despair. But as I am unaware of the fact that a record of *two* of the cases reported among the casualties will or would cause the bosoms of any of their "lovers" (if they have any) to thrill with any sensations of grief or despair, I may mention that a Lieut. Colonel of the cavalry and a quarter master are taken up on this morning's lists of "wounded!"—Beauty is often more dangerous than batteries; and although the different batteries of artillery here were admirably represented yesterday, on the occasion, I think that blue-eyed beauty, with sunny smiles and silken tresses, vanquished all—the navy, the cavalry and infantry thrown in, all of which were likewise represented. I hope in my next to report the cases as *convalescing*.

Col. G. N. Folk is in command of this military district now, with headquarters here. He is an experienced officer; and the Yankees will have to play a large, bold game if they successfully meet and overthrow his untiring vigilance, his skill and his gallantry. Although popular when he came here, he is becoming more so every day.

VAN.

### Butler's Villainies.

The sufferer, by believing that Beast Butler could tell the truth under any circumstances, or keep from stealing when he has a chance, in the following instance, Mr. O P. Copeland, was formerly a resident of this place, and will be remembered with respect by all our citizens. The Petersburg *Express* says—

We continue to receive accounts of the depredations of the enemy in his recent Advance through Chesterfield county. Among the sufferers is Mr. O. P. Copeland, a portrait painter of merit, who resides to the left of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, two miles from Chester. Butler visited the house, accompanied by a body guard of eight hundred negro cavalry, and spent nearly the whole of one day on the premises. He informed Mr. and Mrs Copeland that a battle was almost inevitable in that particular locality, and that if they remained their lives would be in great peril. They were also assured that their property should be protected. The Beast had the duplicity to add to Mrs. Copeland, "General Butler, Madam, is a man of his word—his pledge is his bond, and whatever he says you may rely upon." With this assurance, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland left their home and their all to the care of the robbers. Upon returning, they found that the building had been ransacked and plundered, and they despoiled of every valuable they possessed. Even a canvas, on which Mr. Copeland had painted the portrait of a child for a Brunswick physician, was appropriated by the thieves, and used as a stretcher to bear from the field the body of some miserable Yankee dog. Mrs. Copeland's wedding ring was stolen from a trunk, and every imaginable article of any value carried off. Upon ascertaining her losses, and how grossly the solemn promises of Butler had been falsified, Mrs. Copeland addressed a polite note to the Beast, reminding him of his assurances. This was handed to one of his Staff, who faithfully promised to deliver it, and at the same time added, "Gen Butler is a gentleman and a man of his word; he will fulfill to the letter every promise; he is a man of strong feelings, but when a friend he is a friend indeed, as when an enemy he is an enemy of the most bitter kind." Up to Saturday last, Mrs. Copeland had not received one word of reply from the Beast, nor do we suppose she ever will.

### The Yankee Newbern Times.

A friend at Kinston has sent us the issue of this paper of the 18th. It contains very little of interest to our readers. We clip the following items:

Immediately on the evacuation of Washington, N. C., the rebel commander, General Hoke, alive to the importance of the fisheries on that river and sound, telegraphed to a gentleman in Raleigh to come to Washington and take charge of the immense fishing interests. This is a very important consideration, for by it undoubtedly, many hundreds of barrels of fish will be obtained. This is to be regretted as a military necessity, and the evacuation of Washington made necessary by preceding events, has thus opened a mine of wealth to the rebels. We hope that ere long it may be wrested from their hands.

"Our cousins over the borders," under Gen. Hoke, who paid us a visit few days since, were heard from on the 13th. They were in Virginia, and came in contact with the 3d N. Y. cavalry, who were under Gen. Kurtz, and who was on an expedition from Suffolk to Petersburg, to join Gen. Butler. It is needless to say, that if Hoke did not immediately run, that the 3d had what they invariably call "fun," to their fullest.—[Yes they laughed the wrong side of their mouth.]

Brig. General Stevenson was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House on the 10th inst. He came out in the Burnside Expedition as Colonel of the Mass. 24th regiment, and won his star on the battlefields of North Carolina. From here he went to South Carolina, and thence to the Army of the Potomac.

HALIFAX, May 28th, 1864.

*Editors Confederate:*—You will please publish in your valuable paper the following letter, addressed to me as commissioner of Halifax county by John Richard Tollry, donating to the Families of soldiers seventy five bushels of meal, besides distributing himself five barrels in his own district. I may add that this is the only donation I have received, and that Mr. Tillory has seen and done service in the Confederate army, and is now at home, having been discharged on account of disability.

W. W. BRICKELL,
Commissioner of Halifax county.

GLENBURNIE, May 26th, 1864.

To W. W. BRICKELL, Esq:—I have seventy five bushels of meal in my mill, given to the county of Helifax, subject to your order. I want the wives and widows of the most destitute of the county to have it. It is left to your judgement to distribute it, knowing that you are better acquainted with the wants of the needy than I am.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN RICHARD TILLORY.

The authorities at Havana were quarantining all vessels from New Orleans, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever at the latter place.


# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. }

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 107.


[For the Confederate.

### LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE 33RD N. C REG., ON THE 5TH AND 20TH OF MAY.

Field and Staff—wounded, Col C M Avery right thigh broken and left arm amputated.

Co A—Wounded, sergt P H Dalehite flesh wound in thigh, corp J L Henry seriously, privates John R Bum shoulder, Tim O Connell slightly, W D Johnston J H Fink thigh, D M Fink foot, Abraham Allen hip, Levi Tucker arm, W S Holland arm, Stephen Barns hand, D H Petre thigh, J F Tiddy foot. Missing J H Barns.

Co B—Killed, 1st lieut H P Lyon, corp W B Warbritton. Wounded, privates James O Nelson thigh, Izariah Coburn right breast.

Co C—Killed, corp J M Moore. Wounded, 1st lieut J D Fain thigh, sergt F Barnhardt leg, corp D S Sides leg and arm amputated, privates James H Hagler thigh, John F Fink hand, W J McGraw shoulder, D Blackwelder in bowels and arms, Ed Teague in ear.—Missing, J F Miseuheimer, W F. Suther, J Evans, A Walls, Wm R Jenkins and T P Jenkins.

Co D—Killed, privates John Childers, Littleton Carter and W D Wiles. Wounded, 2d lieut W Y McIntire shoulder, 1st sergt E Jennings thigh, sergt James Land in back, privates William Bowers in leg, John E Childers foot, Azel Coleman, foot, Munford Lane foot, James Bowman arm, Collad Pardew in leg and prisoner, Leeland Pardew arm. Missing, privates D Coleman, C Carter, Jacob Wagoner.

Co E—Killed, privates M Anderson and Thomas Jones. Wounded, corpl E Cross thigh, corpl B F Smith shoulder; privates John Byrd shoulder, Jesse Eure hand, E Everett hand, Theophilus Cross thigh, Chas Harsell hip, W Corbitt hand. Missing sergt Job Hare, privates Chas P Griffin, Thos Baucum, Jesse Porter, Jesse Mathias, Joseph W Dildy, Patrick Lane, Elisha H Eure, R Coker, Silas Weeks, James Clark, J Brinkley.

Co F—Killed, privates H J Ward and H'y Scott. Wounded, 2d lieutenant J W Tate in knee slight, sergt S S Gibbs in foot; privates T J Cates, T Cates, Wm H Douglas leg amputated, J R Durham foot, A M Harriss hip, T Hawkins, Wm Turner. Missing—Corpl R R Neal, privates Arch Cates, A Copley, R E Gibbs, W R Gibbs, Saml Gill, Saml Loyd, S B Malone, Danl Midgett, W J Walker.

Co G—Killed, S B Baxley J T Martin.—Wounded, sergt John O Davis, Privates J S Anderson in head, J W Woorley back, N Hare foot, J K Powers hand, Sol Jones leg, W J Michell prisoner. Missing, Jesse Bradshaw, D K Denson, S Vest, C Slater John Long, D J Hare, D J Sterling, E Cline, G W Hughes, A D Singletary.

Co H—Killed, 1st Lt J L Farrow, 1st sergt Geo W Jackson, sergt C N B Topping. private V Ingraham, James Ryan. Wounded Zac Boomer hand, sergt N E Jarvis thigh, private Wiley Kizer head. Missing, privates W N Lassiter, James S Manning, M A Tigue, William Smith, Jno Long, J E Speare, Wright Spivy, T G Johnson.

Co I—Killed, private W H Faircloth. Wounded, capt W F Avery severely, 1st lieut J N Anderson thigh, 2d lieut Wm L White side, sergts J J Marshall thigh, F N Ketner hand, privates W C Hine foot, W F Hunt, B Myers thigh, B Flynt arm, T Lane thigh, A Bowen arm, P Harriss hand, L Stone, E A Shore arm, J M Westmoreland. Missing, privates W Brinkley, J Brinkley, A West, F McCray, K Walls.

Co K—Killed, private R H Peel. Wounded, 1st lieut J G Rencher arm, corpl J B Gibson head, privates W C Nicholson thigh, H A Barbour bowels, P Wade thigh, Sol Ford knee. Missing, Jackson Meacham, Jno Sneed and M P Taylor.

J. S. MIDYETTE,
Ord. Serg't 33rd N. C. Troops.

## MARRIED.

At Mrs. P. William's, Greene county, N. C., May 18th by Rev. James Mahoney, Capt. S. G. BARRINGTON, 67th Regiment, N. C. T. to Miss S. E. HAZELTON, of Pitt county. dlt

## New Advertisements.

ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GEN. OFFICE, RICHMOND, May 28th, 1864. (Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 124.

* * * * * * *

XXII. ALL THE COMPANIES RAISED IN the State of North Carolina for local Defence and special service, will report for orders to Lieut. Gen'l T. H. HOLMES, Comd'g Reserve Forces of North Carolina at Raleigh,

* * * * * * *

By Command of Sec'y of War.
JNO. WITHERS,
A. A. Gen'l.

Official, JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, copy three times and forward bills to Capt. J. W. Hinsdale at Raleigh, N. C. 107 d3t.

OFFICE MEDICAL EX. BOARD, GEN'L MILITARY HOSPITAL, No. 2. Wilson, N. C. 28th, 1864.

**This Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays at three o'clock in the afternoon.**

Officers and privates who are applicants to this Board to be retired, according to law, or who have other business in person with the Board, will please bear this notice in mind, and present themselves for examination only at these specified times.

In all cases applicants will present the necessary written authority to appear before the Board, or their cases can not be considered.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
Senior Surgeon Board Ex.

m. 31-107-d10t.

**FOR THE LEGISLATURE.**

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for reelection to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. ma. 31 107-dte.

**Six Weeks After date, I Will Claim at** the Depository in the city of Raleigh, a new certificate in place of the one I lost, (No. 575) funded on the 9th day of March, 1864, a four per cent certificate.

106 d6t. J. G. HESTER.

**PROFESSIONAL CARD.**

PATRICK H. WINSTON, of Raleigh, and ROBERT G. LEWIS, have entered into Partnership in the practice of the Law in the Superior and Supreme Courts. Office in the Court House. Office-hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having money due them in the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity of Wake County, to call and draw out their distributive shares, as I cannot be responsible for the various changes and fluctuations in the Currency, and can only pay out such money as I have received.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

93-d12&w1t. Raleigh, 12th May, 1864.

**TO THE VOTERS OF YADKIN IN AND OUT OF THE ARMY.**

IN CAMP, WAUHALL JUNCTION, Va., May 25 1864.

I deem it my duty to make some response to your kind letter, soliciting me to suffer my name used as a candidate for a seat in our next Legislature. Following my own inclinations and obeying the urgent call of the country for the services of all able bodied men, I must decline my name being used in this present canvass, and think it in bad taste to be playing the demagogue at this hour of the country's distress. We need men in the field more than *Cross-road, Stump Speaking politicians*. You ask me in the letters to state my position as regards the candidates for Governor (if I had no objections) I will state, for I have nothing to conceal. I am emphatically and unconditionally for Zebulon B. Vance and against Holden—for the independence of the South and against all affiliations with the North—for the prosecution of the war until the thieving plundering, brutal and Vandal foe is willing to leave our soil, and acknowledge our independence—I am for striking the enemy until he is willing to let us "*alone*," until he is willing for us to return to our wives and *little ones* in peace, without his threatening our destruction with fire and sword.

JOHN H. KINYOUN, Surg.

106 dltwlt 66 N. C. Reg.

**TO PHYSICIANS.**

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFF CE, GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C., *Raleigh, May 28, 1864.*

THE services of additional MEDICAL MEN are required in Virginia, and I am instructed to make contracts with those who are willing to go there. P. E. HINES,
Surgeon and Medical Director.

ma 28,105-p7t.

**THOMASVILLE BANK.**

THOMASVILLE, N. C., May 24th, 1864.

**This Bank is ready to discount approved** paper

ma 27 104-4t* R. W. SHELLY, Cash'r.

STATE NORTH CAROLINA, SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, *Raleigh, May 25, 1864.*

FRESH BEEF WANTED.—I wish to purchase TEN LIVE BEEVES, to furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina soldiers. Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.

ma 27-104-tf THOS. D. HOGG.

**Bank of North Carolina.—The Stock**holders who have Dividends now due on the Stock of this Bank, are hereby notified that the respective amounts *are laid aside in "Special deposit" in the old issue of the Confederate States Notes*, for them, and they are required to apply for the same at the Principal Bank, Branches and Agencies where payable.

By order of the Board.

C. DEWEY, Cash.

Raleigh May 25, 1864. 103-taw-1m

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy

BANK OF WASHINGTON, GREENSBORO, May 24. 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that the Confederate Tax of 5 per cent on the Stock, will be paid by the Bank.

M. STEVENSON, Cah'r.

ma. 26 103-d3taw2w.*

**ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION**

OF

SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23-75-dts.

**A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.**

**GIBSON HILL MINING COMPANY.**

THE stock of this rich and valuable GOLD and COPPER MINE, located fifteen miles east from Greensboro', and three-fourths of a mile from Gibsonville station, N. C. R. R., which has been profitable worked for the past thirty years, is now offered to any one who may avail themselves of a safe and profitable investment.

This Company is organized under a charter granted by the State of North Carolina, and will receive subscriptions to the capital stock for the next thirty days.

For information in regard to this valuable property, address Dr. D. P. WEIR, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Company, Greensboro', N. C.

DAVID McKNIGHT, Pres't.

Greensboro', May 26. ma 27-105-4t*

**$50 REWARD.**

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the 14th of February, a NEGRO WOMAN. Said woman is about 30 years of age, complexion black, height 5 feet four inches, and has lost her right breast by a cancer. Suppose she is trying to pass herself off as a free woman in the neighborhood of Knap of Reeds, or Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get her. SARAH K. ROSS.

ap 1—57-w4t* Durhams Station, N. C.

**JOB WORK**

Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS, Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864.

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmoud, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDELL, Chief Slave Claims Board, Box 1455, Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Baker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-dtawdw

**BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

**THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND**

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present. CHARLES F. DEEMS,

m3a-83-d2tw27m Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh

*TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.*

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.

ma 10-89-dtw&wte

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1864.

I REQUIRE (25) TWENTY FIVE NO. 1 WOOD Cutters. Parties having such hands for hire will do well to apply immediately to

W. E. PEIRCE,
94-d12t Capt. and Post Q. M.

**For Sale!!**

A SPLENDID TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINing 225 Acres, of which, 30 Acres are in cultivation and very good condition.

A splendid WARTERPOWER with a SAW MILL.

2 CHEEK SAWS (attached)
A GRIST and FLOUR MILL.
2 FRAME HOUSES,
1 KILN, for the purpose of seasoning lumber,
3 BARNS,
2 LOG WAGONS,
STABLES etc.

The purchaser has also the privelege of buying the live Stock on the plantation, such as

HOGS, 17 in number,
2 OXEN,
1 MULE.

The property is about six miles from Raleigh, and the MILL has a splendid run of custom and is in good condition.

Those who wish to purchase, will please, call at Mr. M. Grausman's Store for further imformation.

m. 17 95-d4t.

**UNIVERSITY.**

THE Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will begin on Monday, the 23rd inst., and continue until the day of the College Commencement, Thursday, the 2nd day of June.

The Committee of Visitation for the year 1864, consists of

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Gov. of the State and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees,

Hon. David L SWAIN, LL. D.
President of the College.

| | |
|---|---|
| John L. Bailey, | Neill McKay, |
| John H Bryan, | Saml. F. Patterson, |
| John R. J. Daniel, | Thomas Ruffin, |
| John A. Gilmer, | Jesse G. Shepherd, |
| Rob't B. Gilliam, | Lewis Thompson, |
| Calvin Graves, | Edward Warren, |
| John Kerr, | John C. Williams, |
| Walter F. Leake, | R. M. Saunders, |
| Charles Manly, | Thos. Settle, |
| James T. Morehead, | Patrick H. Winston, |
| Thomas D. McDowell, | |

Such other Trustees as may attend will be considered members of this Committee.

CHARLES MANLY, Sec'y.

Raleigh, May 17th, 1864. 95-ddt.

**Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.**—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,

ma. 17 95-d3m

## NOTICE.

*To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C*

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the county of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place; carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ma 18-96-law4w* WM. A. DUKE.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 3, GOLDSBORO', N. C., May 16th, 1864.

AGREEABLY to General Orders, No. 34 Current Series, from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, an Examining Board, for retiring disabled officers and privates, has been organized at this Hospital.

All who are authorized to appear before a Medical Examining Board, for examination to be retired, are hereby notified that this Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Those interested are respectfully requested to be governed accordingly.

WM. A. BOLZ,
Sr. Surgeon of Board.

CAROLINA BELLE, SCOTCH SNUFF.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Scotch Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.

JOS. E. VENABLE,
No. 3, Iron Front,
ma 10-93-d1m Petersburg, Va.

**BOOK AND JOB WORK**

Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.


# DAILY CONFEDERATE.


**ADVERTISING.**

Advertisements will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square for each insertion. Marriages and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD

By the Month, $220
Daily board do $150
Transient, per day $ 12
jan 16-dly

**For the Sheriffalty of Craven.**—We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.

may 24-101-dtf.

RICHMOND, Va., May 2d, 1864.

**EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 9.**

All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Va., at any time previous to the 20th of April, 1864, are hereby declared to be duly exchanged. RO. OULD,
my 21 99 6t. Agent of Exchange.

## NOTICE.

THE SALE OF THE SHEET IRON, TO BE sold at Warrenton, N. C., on the 24th inst., will be postponed until further notice. We find it impossible to have the Iron transported over the railroads in time for the sale, on account of the roads being cut by the raiders.

P. J. TURNBULL,
ma 20 98-d4t Auctioneer.

## NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale on the 31st inst. in the town of TARBORO', all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE belonging to the Edgecombe House, viz: 30 good feather BEDS, 40 good MATTRASSES, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS, SHEETS, COMFORTABLES and other BED CLOTHING, CARPETS, CHAIRS, TABLES, BUREAUS, WASH STANDS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

A large lot of Dining-room Furniture, consisting of BOWLS, DISHES, CUPS and SAUCERS, PLATES, KNIVES and FORKS, TUMBLERS, GOBLETS, CASTORS, SALT STANDS and other articles necessary to a Dining-room. Kitchen Furniture and a good COOKING STOVE.

One BILLIARD TABLE, OMNIBUS, HORSES and HARNESS, 2 WAGONS, HORSE CART, 30 or more HOGS, &c., &c.

The Hotel and servants will be hired out for the remainder of the year.

Private sale preferable, and possession given immediately.

☞ Confederate Notes taken in payment.

LIPSCOMBE & KING.

Tabora', May 12, 1864. 97-d6t.*

## NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d-60t

**MRS. H. W. MILLER**

CAN ACCOMMODATE SEVERAL MEMBERS of the Legislature during the ensuing Session. 94—tf

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

**The Stockholders of the Washington** and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-tawlJ Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

**I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE** City of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

ap 29-80-d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Raleigh, april 14, '64-d6t.

**WANTED.**

**10,000** POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.

ap 12—65-d2t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864.

**WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!**

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post, or the line or either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE,
ap 30-81-d24t Capt. and Post Q. M.

**$75 REWARD.**

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 2-82 d20t Iron P. O., N. C.

**STOP THE RUNAWAY.**

$50 REWARD.—I will Give the Above reward to any person who will arrest and return to me, or confine in jail so that I can get him, Negro boy JOHN, belonging to the Estate of A. H. ALLEN, deceased to about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark brown color, inteligent face, speaks and moves quickly, and may be *readily known* by a *hitch or stammer* in his voice. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free boy, or claim to belong to some refugee.

GEO. B. HARRIS,
Adm'r of A. H. Allen.

Henderson, N. C. May 25. 103-d6t

**BLANKS**

Executed with neatness and dispatch at THIS OFFICE.

# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

*All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to* A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY MAY, 31 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜


## The Legislature.

This body has met in extra or adjourned session, and after sitting about a fortnight, has adjourned, we hope and believe, *sine die*. We attended its meetings very rarely, and lost nothing by our absence.

That it has achieved no good, disappoints no one. The weakest, intellectually, of of any similar body that ever sat in North Carolina, no one looked to it to rise up to, and grapple with the exigencies of the times; and all, every body would have been content if it had simply refrained from mischief.

There are unquestionably some men of ability in both branches; but evidently they have no control; and we venture the prediction, that if ever the history of this revolution can be written favorably for us, the acts and doings of this Legislature will find a place among those events which history preserves, not for respect, but admonition—as acts to be avoided and despised, rather than to be admired and imitated.

In a few days we shall take up the special matters which engaged the attention of the Legislature, and devote to the proceedings such consideration as they merit. Two things have been developed; one, the treasonable purpose of Mr. Holden in the convention move; the other, the startling fact that he has a large array of secret sympathizers who, without daring to espouse his cause, will be content with his success, though they may seem to oppose him.

Another and a third development, is the significant and unequivocal antipathy and hostility between the Confederate party and any and every portion of the Conservatives. On all questions of party politics, and the Legislature scarce touched anything except to instil party into it, the three corps of the Conservative army—the Vance sect, the crooked sect, and "those of the straitest sect," the pall bearers—acted in beautiful harmony. No yankee clock was ever more perfect in all its parts, or struck out the hours of the day with more jingling accord. And on all such political questions, and in all the petty and contemptible tactics, strategic and stratagems, the "honest arts" by which corrupt parties play their game, these three "apples of discord" swam together. And there was no drug however bitter—no affront however galling—that the true, loyal, Confederate no-party men were not compelled to drink, and forced to submit to. No one had a word of conciliation for them. And the palpable, manifest, unconcealed and scarce disavowed feeling in the camp, was—that here is a sett of intruders—we will not kick them out, but we will all cuff them while they stay. If they endure it and still remain, we may wonder at their power of endurance, but *we* are not likely to discover any quality in their forbearance which is worthy of admiration.

When we record these facts, we are moved by mingled feelings of indignation and pity—pity for the sordid motives which produced the acts that make the record necessary; and indignation that the country, in her best interests, and North Carolina in the very peace of society itself, may be the sufferers.

No living man—not George Washington himself—ever had more unselfish, disinterested, indeed self-sacrificing support, than was that which this journal, and those whom it represents, volunteered to Gov. Vance. The basis of that support was exposed with frankness. We do not say that the basis is removed, and the support impossible; but we do say, that the very foundations have been shaken, and we must wait the cessation of the shock, before we can tell if the house is any longer habitable.

It may be, that when we shall have an opportunity of examining from the printed publications themselves, the acts of which we complain, that our feelings may be molified. Until then, we urge our readers to restrain any fixed determination, and to be assured that we will faithfully lay before them the true history of events, and go with those with whom we have started, wherever the path of duty may point the footsteps of patriots.

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DEATH OF COL. JOHN C. LAMB.—We are pained to hear through the Petersburg *Express*, of the death of Col. Lamb, of the 17th N. C. regiment. He died in Poplar Lawn Hospital on the 27th inst. He was wounded in the action of the 20th, in Chesterfield county, receiving a ball through his left breast. Though dangerous, we understand that his wound was not at first considered mortal, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. His death will take his friends by surprise, and strike mourning to the hearts of many. He received the best medical attention during his illness, and lacked for no comfort that could be given.

Col. Lamb was from Elizabeth City, N. C., and was a true gentleman and a noble soldier.

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BRIG. GEN. WINDER.—The Richmond papers of Thursday, state that Brig Gen. J. H. Winder has been relieved of his command at Richmond, Va., and will be assigned to duty in this State, with his headquarters in Goldsboro.

## Dr. Bealle's Speech.

When we invite the public to a careful reading of the speech of Dr. Bealle in this paper, the member of the House of Commons from Davidson, we do not mean to pay an idle compliment. The question of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* is handled by Dr. B. with an ability that Mr. Boyden and Mr. Warren did not approach. His style is very interesting to read after, and there is in his whole matter, a practical common sense that puts to shame the rhodomontade of the old stager from Rowan.

If fearless and independent men like Dr. Bealle, were more generally selected, we might hope to find in the Legislature of North Carolina something to be proud of, instead of so much to regret and excuse.

## Vance on Holden.

Gov. Vance charged in his speeches at Smithfield and Hillsboro', last week, that Mr. Holden declared last winter, that a State Convention ought to be called, for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Holden peremptorily denied the charge, in his issue of the *Standard* of last Friday, whereupon the *Conservative* of Saturday publishes the following certificats given to Gov. Vance by members of the Legislature from Wilkes, Watauga and Ashe counties. The *Consrvative* says it has other evidence in this behalf, which it may publish if necessary.

CERTIFICATES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 27th, 1864.

GOV. VANCE—

*Dear Sir:* I have learned that in your speech at Smithfield, and also at Hillsboro', that you charged W. W. Holden of favoring a Convention for the purpose of withdrawing the State from the Confederacy. As I understand that you made this assertion partly on my authority, I feel called upon to state what I heard Mr. Holden say in regard to that matter. I recollect on one occasion, during the session of the Legislature, last November, in the Commons Hall, near the fireplace to the left of the Speaker's desk, of hearing W. W. Holden say, that "the Legislature should call a Convention of the State immediately, and take the State out of the Confederacy; "and," says he, "mark my prediction, in less than six months, you will see that I am right."—I was surprised to hear the remark from him. And, as soon as I took my seat, I asked Col. Gentry, who sat just behind me, what he would think of a man, if he was to hear him say, that "the Legislature should call a Convention immediately, and withdraw the State from the Confederacy?" He then asked me who made such a remark, and I told him.

Col. Wm. Horton, who was sitting near, remarked that he heard him make the same declaration.

Yours truly,
W. W. HAMPTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 26th, 1864.

GOV. VANCE---

*Dear Sir:* I learn that, on Monday last, at Smithfield; and, perhaps again, at Hillsboro', on Tuesday, you charged that Mr. Holden's motive for favoring a State Convention, is to take the State out of the Confederacy. And I further understand that you made this charge upon my authority, in part.

Unpleasant as it is to me at all times to occupy the position of a witness, nevertheless, as this thing is now before the public, I deem it my duty to state what I distinctly understood Mr. Holden to say. During the previous session of the present Legislature, one morning, (I do not recollect the precise day,) in the Commons Hall, between the Speaker's desk and the fireplace, on the left, Mr. Holden was in conversation with several gentlemen, but whom I do not recollect at present, as I did not notice particular at the time. I happened to be near and overheard something that was said about the Confederate government, but what particular subject was spoken of I did not understand; but I heard Mr. Holden say: "this Legislature ought to call a Convention and take the State out of the concern. Mark my prediction---you will all see before six months from this time that I am right." This is the substance, and I think the identical language he used, and I do not think that I am mistaken, as he turned his head and looked me directly in the face as he spoke. Maj Hampton of Wilkes, was present, at the time, and spoke of this matter to Col. Gentry of Ashe, and myself, on the same day, while in our seats.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
WM. HORTON,
Watauga county, N. C,

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HOUSE OF COMMONS,
RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 27, 1864.

GOV. VANCE—

*Sir:*—Having been called on to state my recollection of a conversation held between myself and Mr. Hampton and Horton on the subject to which this communication refers, I make the following statement:

During the adjourned session of the Legislature last November, Maj. W. W. Hampton, the member from Wilkes county, came to my seat in the House, and stated to me that he heard W. W. Holden make the following declaration that morning relative to the duty of the Legislature, to wit: "That the Legislature should at once call a Convention and take the State out of the Confederacy. Mark my expression—before six months you will see I am right." During the conversation between myself and Maj. Hampton, Col. William Horton, of Watauga, joined in the conversation, and stated that he heard W. W. Holden make the same declaration that morning.

Very respectfully,
J. M. GENTRY,
M. Ho. Com's from Ashe co.

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HOUSE COMMONS, May 27.

I certify that I heard the conversation referred to between Col. Gentry and Maj. Hampton, and that according to my recollection Col. G's statement is substantially correct.

E. M. WELBORN,
M. Ho. Com's from Wilkes.

And now, with these startling, well-attested *facts* staring us in the face, who will say that there existed no cause in North Carolina for the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus?* Suppose Mr. Holden had overtly attempted to carry his schemes into operation, and he had been arrested, who will say that it would not have been necessary that the writ should not be allowed to supervene? And that he would have grown bolder in its advocacy, but for the suspension, who can have a doubt?

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MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.—We invite the attention of officers and privates, applicants to be retired, to the notice of Dr. Satchwell in another column.

## *Synopsis of Remarks made by* MR. BEALL, *of Davidson, on Resolutions in regard to the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus.*

MR. SPEAKER:—I regret the necessity of this discussion. I regret that any circumstances or combination of circumstances should have arisen, so as to impel many minds to the conviction that the public safety required the temporary suspension of the great safeguard of personal liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*. And I take this opportunity to say, that no one has a more profound reverence for this palladium of liberty than I have—no one would resist unlawful encroachments upon it with more firmness than myself. But at the same time, I would not guard it with unreasonable jealousy. I would not deny that the good of the country, the public safety and the safety of the writ itself, might require its temporary suspension. The English Parliament, which might be considered a jealous guardian of the writ, has frequently suspended it. It suspended it no less than *five* times between 1800 and 1814; and at one time declared martial law; again in 1822 and 1824, and even so late as 1848, less than fourteen years ago. I mention these facts to show that the British people have been familiar with its suspension, and that the patriotic and accomplished statesmen of that nation have not usually regarded it as such a perilous experiment, nor such a dreadful evil.

But the writ has been suspended by the Confederate Congress, under what was believed to be an imperative necessity; and this General Assembly is now called upon by these Resolutions to demand of Congress a repeal of its recent act. I regret, sir, that these resolutions have been introduced under the circumstances now surrounding our National Capitol—in the very crisis of our bleeding country's fate. I had hoped that if any resolutions were deemed necessary, that they would have been free from a spirit of crimination and unjust suspicion. They are objectionable in form and spirit. They are objectionable because they make charges which I do not believe facts will sustain; and they call upon the Legislature to do what I believe they have no power to do.

[Here Mr. Beall went into an extended argument, to show that the resolutions called upon the Legislature to clothe itself with judicial powers—to constitute itself a supreme court, and pronounce as erroneous the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Georgia, of Virginia, and all other courts that had decided that the conscript acts were constitutional. He argued that these courts were created for the purpose of investigating the laws, and deciding whether they were constitutional or not, and that the Legislature by this action would be going beyond its own appropriate sphere. He further objected to the resolutions, that their general tenor if not their express words, seemed to declare "that no conditions of public danger, present or prospective, probable or possible," could justify the conscript laws, nor the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, Mr. Beall continued.]

I believe, sir, that Congress *has* the right to suspend the writ. The constitution, I believe, confers the power. The terms are negative, but still the grant is absolutely affirmative, upon conditions. Now, the plain common sense reading of the clause of the constitution conferring this power would be this: If there is rebellion in the Confederacy, if there is invasion, and Congress deems that the public safety requires it, then Congress shall have the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. That is what I deem the plain meaning of the clause. The only question then is—does rebellion exist in the country? Is the country invaded? Does the public safety require the suspension? In answer to the first question, I need only mention the deplorable fact that portions of Virginia and Tennessee have thrown off their allegiance and defied the authorities with force of arms; and to the other facts, that some of our slaves have arms in their hands. In answer to the other question, the question of invasion, is it necessary to point to the smouldering ruins of once happy homes, to the multitudes of helpless men, women and children fleeing before the revengeful fury of a cruel foe, and to the hundreds of battle-fields red with the blood of our best and bravest; when we may almost hear the sound of hostile cannon from this capitol no one will deny that we are invaded.

Then, sir, does the public safety require the suspension? And this brings me to a subject that I would gladly cover with the vail of oblivion, if it were possible. But I am compelled to mention facts existing in our midst, upon which we can not close our eyes—facts which should cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every patriot—facts which prove the degradation to which corrupt human nature may attain, and how low men may descend in the pursuit of their own selfish ends. I allude, sir, to the course pursued for some time past by heartless demagogues, who now that the land is filled with mourning and the people weighed down with the calamities and inconveniences inseparable from war, now that our very existence is at stake—systematically set to work to deceive and mislead the people, to foment discontent, to apologize for our cruel enemies, to excite unfounded distrust in our own government—"Pharisees" "of the straitest," who "lade men with burdens grievous to be borne and themselves touch not the burdens with one of their fingers.

Less than fourteen years ago, in the British Parliament, a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was asked, to meet and forestall a rebellion in Ireland. And, sir, I can not do better than use the pointed language of Lord Brougham upon that occasion, describing the bad men who had been leading the simple peasantry to the brink of a fatal insurrection, by their newspapers, by their harangues and by their organized meetings:

"I believe that the country has lately been infested with two sorts of political leaders. One sort was formed of those who preached rebellion, but in a mitigated form—who preached everything short of that which would involve the inconvenience of themselves being prosecuted for treason; men who said "do this and do that," in order to prepare for rebellion, but who took *especial* care not to go beyond a certain limit. They said to the people who had unhappily placed themselves under the bad guidance of such leaders, go this length or that length—*but do nothing unlawful.*"

That is, hold your "peace meetings" hold your "convention meetings," and resolve that you will "take your affairs into your own hands;" that you will "not pay tithes to Bradford nor any other man;" that you are in favour of "the Union as it was and the constitution as it is"—"but do nothing unlawful!" These were the agitators of the sordid, crafty, money—getting school. They, at all events, thought to save themselves from prosecution, which they were in great dread of, by recommending all things short of actual rebellion, and by continually saying, Pray don't be guilty of any insurrection. It was as if one were to bring gun powder to a place where they had kindled a fire, and then ran away saying, "Pray don't explode."

"But of late there has arisen another set, less despicable, who were traitors, not from sordid motives, but from motives of more contemptible vanity—men who made treasonable "speeches."—men who would apologize for Lincoln, on the ground that his emancipation proclamation did not mean anything—it was *only* a war measure to break the backbone of the rebellion—"men who were seeking the bad, despicable object of the gratification of more personal variety. War was the last thing they wished for or thought of. But it did not follow that they could stop those they had been leading on";—and Lord Brougham concludes by asking for the suspension of the writ, in order to *save those misguided people, those unhappy persons whom these leaders were conducting to their ruin.*

It has been asserted, sir, that the suspension of the writ is for the especial benefit of North Carolina; and the authority for this assertion, as far as I know, has no better foundation than mere rumor. Sir, I believe I may confidently deny, that it was ever intended to apply to North Carolina as a State, any further than it was intended to apply to South Carolina as a State. If intended to apply to any one in North Carolina at all, my belief is that it was intended solely for those leaders whose portraits have been so accurately painted in the language of Lord Brougham. And, sir, suppose some one should assure me that it was intended to apply to these *few* agitators—shall I fly in a passion and declare that the whole *State* is thereby charged with treason and disloyalty? When it is charged that a few bad men are guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, shall I make the illogical deduction that the whole *State* is thereby charged with treason? When a few unscrupulous persons, for selfish ends, are charged with systematically sowing the seeds of distrust and hatred towards our common government, am I to come to the unwarrantable conclusion that the *whole State* is charged with disloyalty? Sir, I will not occupy so untenable a position. I must respectfully decline to take the spotless robe of North Carolina and cover the iniquities of these wrong-doers. They most impudently assume that *they* are the people"; that *they* are the "State." Sir, I deny the assumption. They are *not* the "*State.*" The "*State*" is not at home croaking and grumbling, and threatening to "pull the key-stone from the arch," and "threatening to fall back upon her sovereignty." The "*State*" is around the fireside, cheering the desponding, in the field and the work shops, with its energy, and trustfulness in a righteous cause; in the army battling against our wicked invaders, and she is every where building up an imperishable monument of fame upon which will *never* be inscribed the names of those who had no word of cheer in the hour of their country's gloom.

But, sir, to return from this digression: There is another indication that the public safety requires the suspension at this time. It is well known that Richmond has been a sewer in which all the elements of corruption from every quarter of the continent have congregated. And now, sir, with Richmond filled with men ready to sell themselves to any iniquity; with spies, and enemies, and sympathisers with our enemies, and these enemies in sight of the gas lights of the capital, shall we pronunce here that the public safety—that is the safety of the people, the safty of our armies, the safety of all that is precious does *not* require that these dreadful elements of destruction shall be restrained by the suspension of the writ? Our Congress, now in the midst of the peril, tells us that the public saftey *does* require it. Our President, sitting as it were over a hidden volcano, tells us so; yet we must come here, far removed from the scene of danger, and say that it is *not so*. I cannot do it.

Now, sir, I have shown that the country was in a state of rebellion and invasion; that the public safety was in imminent peril, and I am forced to the conclusion that Congress not only has the right to suspend the writ, but it has an imperative duty in the matter. And with my convictions, I cannot consent to urge Congress, at a time like this, to repeal their act of suspension.

I know that my language will be garbled: that my meaning will be perverted; that my motives will be impugned. I do not expect to escape the shafts of malignity; but I have a duty to perform, and I endeavor to perform it fearlessly; and I have tried to do it in a plain, straight-forward manner. I will again state my position: I am opposed to an unguarded suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I am opposed to suspending it except upon occasions of the gravest necessity, and when the public safety clearly and imperatively demands its suspension. If the necessity ever can exist, I believe it exists now. But I further declare that when the peril shall have passed, when the necessity no longer exists, that the privilege of the writ should be immediately restored.

As to the *mode* of suspending the privilege of the writ, I shall have no controversy with any one. I am willing to approve any modification of the act of repeal that will suit the most scrupulous, provided it does not take away at this juncture the great end of the suspension, viz; the apprehension and restraining of the enemies of the country. With these views I can not endorse the policy urged in the report of the committee, and in the amendment offered. Although I am willing to join in a request that Congress modify its act, I can not ask its repeal at this time—the very crisis of the country's fate.

Mr. Speaker, in this whole matter I have endeavored to be guided by the great maxim, "in essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." It has been my constant aim to produce unity on the great central idea of this contest, between the Confederate States and United States; i. e. that the South has a perfect and just right to be free and independent, and that it is our sacred duty to resist the North with all our power, till it ceases to invade this right. As to the mode of conducting this resistance; as to the policy that will conduct the war to a speedy and happy issue, I endeavor to be liberal and charitable in mere matters of opinion. As for myself, I would adopt the eloquent language of Sheridan quoted on an occasion similar to this: "Let us save the ship, not ask who is the master—let us consider not who is the Minister, but where is the enemy we have to cope with." In a crisis like this, I endeavor to lay aside all partisan feeling. I struggle to rise above the mist and fog of party contentions and party prejudice, into that clearer region where the patriotic statesman can see all the wants, necessities, and dangers of his country. And if my voice could be heard throughout this land, I would try to convince every man, woman and child, that this war is a just war of self defence on the part of the South; that it is a wicked war of invasion on the part of the North; that it is a struggle for liberty on the one hand, and despotism on the other: that the humblest citizen is as deeply interested in the struggle as the most exalted; that all classes are alike involved, and if one goes down we all go together: if one is saved, all is saved; and the high and low, rich and poor will rejoice in a triumph that belongs to all. I would infuse into every mind a spirit of cheerfulness and hopefulness. I would inspire confidence in the valor of our soldiers and the skill of our military leaders. I would encourage a reasonable confidence in the patriotism, wisdom and good intentions of our statesmen. I would inculcate patience under our trials, hope under our calamities, and above all an unwavering trust in the Omnipotent arm of Jehovah.

I am convinced if we all would pursude this course, that we would present such an impregnable wall of resistance, that Abraham Lincoln with all his hosts would be hurled back as the waves that dash against the rock bound shore. Now, sir, that our relentless, merciless foes are pressing us on every side with demoniacal fury. Now that the fierce, dreadful sounds of clashing steel and flashing guns is daily heard around our national capital, and the blood of our sons and brothers is flowing like water, for humanity's sake let us put aside these party contentions, at least until the dreadful crisis is past. When I contemplate the awful solemnity of this hour when every breeze is laden with the wails and sighs of sorrow and affliction; when I see our enemies rushing upon us as the waves of the sea, I cannot fully describe my feelings. I feel somewhat as if I were situated in the midst of a prairie, with the tall grass blasted with the scorching rays of a summer's sun. Here is my home, my wife and all I hold dear. Suddenly, in the gloom of night, I see the horizon darkened with a mass of ascending smoke; then I see fiery columns shooting athwart the rolling dun, and instantly I hear the appalling roar of a billowy see of flame advancing on every side, and see no escape from the devouring element. Shall I, in the midst of this terrific spectacle, turn my attention from this fearful danger and quarrel with the *sparks* that escape from my own chimney? If my attention is directed to the sparks at all, let me rather think that they were excited by some friendly hand, snatching a brand from the hearth-stone to consume the grass and stubble around my house, and create a charmed circle beyond which the fiery billows could not leap.

Sir, let not these minor matters distract our attention from the real dangers that threatens to cut the ground from beneath our feet and leave us no resting place for the sacred right of *habeas corpus*, nor any other right. Let us be united against our cruel foe; then with the blessings of Providence, we will achieve a glorious independence—then will come the notes of blessed peace, wafted on the balmy breezes of the South, and the grand old mountains of North Carolina and Virginia, will catch them up and echo them over the grassy plains of Kentucky, beyond the Mississippi's rushing flood, to be re-echoed by the rolling prairies of Missouri. Then from all this broad land will ascend a grand anthem of praise and thanksgiving to Him who hath given us the victory, and delivered us from our foes with a great deliverance.

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## An Appeal not to be Disregarded.

The following letter is from a lady of this State now in Richmond, and whose whole soul is enlisted in attending to the wants of the suffering sons of North Carolina in the hospitals of that city. We feel confident that she will not appeal in vain to the wives, mothers, sisters and all other relatives and friends, to send on such articles of comfort and necessity as are indispensably requisite for the welfare of their kinsmen and neighbors languishing from wounds and sickness. Let the appeal be promptly and generously responded to, and by this means a manifestation of an appreciation of the services and interest of this lady be made, that will be most consonant with her patriotic, benevolent heart:

CHIMBORAZO HOSPITAL, Richmond, May 24.

*Messrs. Editors:* I am sure you will excuse my troubling you, when you know why I write. Feeling anxious about my fellow Statesmen who are at the hospital at Camp Winder, I accepted the proposal of a gentleman to drive me there this morning. Our soldiers are quite comfortable, and I hope they have good medical attention—of course I could not judge of that. You know the hospitals are now filled with wounded, many of them suffering very much, necessarily. My object in writing to you is, to ask you to write an article for *The Confederate*, asking for contributions of eggs, butter, &c., to be sent from our State for the benefit of North Carolina soldiers at Camp Winder.

This hospital is appropriated to them, although there are many in other hospitals. I am glad to say that there are a number of our North Carolina soldiers who have the advantages of Chimborazo. Provisions are very high in Richmond, and the Virginians have been long taxed to supply delicacies to the wounded soldiers from every State. Dried fruits, blackberry wine, chickens, almost any thing would be acceptable. Rags are very necessary, and treacle, sage, pepper, even pieces of cloth to cover crutches.

I know that many people would gladly aid if they knew the way. I was told at the North Carolina Home, that Gov. Vance had an agent who came in with supplies. Such a person would bring such things as I suggest, and they would come safely and quickly only in the especial care of an appointed person. If you agree to write the article, I hope it may be copied throughout the State, for this is the people's war, and no article is so small, but it might contribute to soothe those who are enduring so much for us.

All think here that we are on the eve of a great battle. I should be rejoiced if my application could bring something in time for its necessities.

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We learn that Gen. Whiting has been ordered to report to Gen. Lee, and will assume an active field command.

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It is said some six thousand prisoners, taken in the recent fights in Virginia, have passed through Danville for the prisons South.

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CHARLESTON.—The enemy still continues to fret Charleston with his batteries, throwing in a few shots nearly every day. It is impossible to conceive of anything baser than these mere wanton displays, made with no purpose or expectation of accomplishing any military result, but simply to gratify a malignity not recognized as honorable in war. It is as bad as if a Confederate marksman were to post himself on the Arlington Heights, and fire into the women and children that walk Pennsylvania Avenue. It gratifies a passion for murder, not a zeal in legitimate war.

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The Emperor Maximilian was at Havana on the 14th inst., en route for Mexico, and has probably reached Vera Cruz before this. Mr. Preston, Minister of the Confederate States to Mexico, was also there at that date, awaiting the departure of the Emperor.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.


Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


## From Gen. Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, May 30.

Grant's army is entrenching on the north and west of Solpotamoy creek, his line extending irregularly from the Pamunkey near Hanover town to Gilman's mill, on the road from Mechanicsville to Old Church.

A raiding party of cavalry appeared at Hungary station about one o'clock this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

RICHMOND, May 30.

Our troops, at three o'clock to-day, were reported to be in line of battle in front of Atlee's station on the Virginia Central Railroad. Perhaps a collision may occur to-morrow. None has taken place to-day. The enemy have all left Hanover C. H.

The army correspondent of the New York *World*, is reported captured to-day, with papers on his person, showing the loss of the sixth (Sedgewick's) corps since the campaign commenced.

Papers found on this correspondent also say, that Grant does not mean to fight any more as he has been doing, but it is supposed that hereafter he will try entrenching.

Gen. Hampton was to-day placed temporarily in command of the cavalry of this army.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 30.

It is reported that Butler's forces are leaving Burmuda Hundreds, under the protection of their gunboats.

## From Gen. Johnston's Army.

NEW HOPE, May 29.

While Johnston's dismounted cavalry engaged the enemy last evening on our left, Gen. Bates was ordered to feel their position. He deployed his command as skirmishers, and having driven in those of the enemy and taking possession of their breastworks, he ordered a charge, but ascertaining the enemy to be in force, he countermanded the order. The order did not reach Lewis' brigade, whose gallant second, fourth and fifth Kentucky regiments rushed forward with great impetuosity; they leaped the breastworks and found themselves confronted by Logan's 15th army corps. The loss in one regiment was one hundred and thirty killed, wounded and missing. Maj. Miller of the 4th Kentucky, was killed; Capt. Mitchell's 5th Kentucky, wounded; also Capt. Dicks, 5th Kentucky; Capt. Henry, Lt. Cleveland, Lt. Forshalack, and Capt. Moss, of the 2nd Kentucky.

## Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, May 30.

The Senate passed a bill, after debate, allowing commissioners under the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and then resolved into secret session.

The House resolution relative to Memminger, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. After the withdrawal of the committee, one from each State, a resolution was adopted, extending the session until the 7th of June. The President vetoed the bill establishing a General staff.

## From Europe.

RICHMOND, May 30.

The London *Times* of the 4th, says that the officers of the Georgia, (now lying in the Mersey for the purpose of being sold) were entertained at a dinner by the Liverpool Southern Club. An effort will be made to retain a crew for the Alexandra.

American stocks are depressed in the London market, except Confederate bonds, which advanced four and a half per cent. on the third of May, and are ten or twelve per cent. above the quotation of United States five-twenties. No result had been arrived at by the London Conference. A general war in Europe is apprehended. A Spanish Admiral has seized Chincha Island, the property of Peru.

## The Concert To-night.

Let all who wish to spend the evening pleasantly, attend the concert and exhibition by the scholars of the Sabbath School in the basement of the Baptist Church to-night. The Concert is repeated at the request of many citizens and soldiers who were unable to attend last Tuesday night. Admission one dollar. Proceeds to be devoted to a benevolent purpose. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock.

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☞ GOV. VANCE will speak at

Greensboro', Saturday, June 4th,
Lexington, Monday, June 6th,
Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th,
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th,
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, 14th.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, where the Governor leaves the railroad, for two persons.

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Extract of a letter from a member of Capt. Manly's Battery to his Father, in this city

"I am well and safe thus far, but much fatigued from the last two week's exertions. We are now waiting for the yankee scoundrels to attack us again; but old Grant is so badly whipped, that I do not believe he will attempt it again unless reinforced. We have had very rainy weather for the last ten days; and having to lay in breastworks about half full of water, is not very pleasant. I never saw the like of dead yankees in my life, as there was before our breastworks. The scene was shocking to behold. But every battle-field has its horrors—dead men, and wounded, and dying. I see the poor wretches shot all to pieces, but I cannot say I am sorry for them. Let them go away and let us alone.

Manly's Battery certainly has gained credit, distinction and honor for itself and its gallant commander. Every body has complimented us—every brigade that supported us, say—"give us Manly's Battery forever." Our loss has been comparatively small—one man killed, a recruit by the name of Lassiter, who was as good a soldier as we had in the Battery. His death was lamented by all.—One of our young fellows, Crenshaw, was severely wounded, but is improving very much. Lt. Dunn was slightly wounded, but not enough to keep him from duty. The balance of our boys are well and in good spirits. A portion of our Battery is in position, and the other portion awaiting orders. All the Raleigh boys are safe."

The writer of the above is a mere lad, but has the heart and heroism of an old veteran. With an army composed of such boys, we must conquer.